Never Imitated in Quality.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects the well-known remedy. SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the sys tem. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative. cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds. beadaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation perer irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as gualities of the remedy are obtained from senna e CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its teneficial effects and to avoid imitations. please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

California Fig Syrup Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY. For sale by all Druggists.-Price, 50c. per bottle

ARSENIC EATERS.

Persons Able to Take Enormous Doses

Without Fatal Effect.

White arsenic is the form in which arsenic is eaten by the peasants of Styria and the Tyrol. Prof. Schallgrueber of Graetz was the first to call attention to this practice, in a report which he made in 1822 to the Austrian government on the cause of the numerous deaths from arsenic poisoning in those districts. He found that arsenic was kept in most of the houses in Upper Styria under the name of "hydrach," evidently a corruption of "huttenrauch," subsequently confirmed from personal observation by a Dr. McClagan of Edinburgh, but for many years afterward the arsenic eaters were generally disbelieved in, as it was not till 1860 that C. Heisch published convincing evidence.

Arsenic is principally eaten by hunters

and woodcutters with the object of warding off fatigue and improving their staying powers. Owing to the fact that the sale doctor's certificate, it is difficult to obtain definite information of a habit which is kept as secret as possible. According to a Dr. Lorenzo, in that district the arsenic is taken fasting, usually in a cup of coffee. the first dose being minute, but increased day by day until it sometimes amounts to the enormous dose of twelve or fifteen grains. He found that the arsenic eaters were usually long lived, though liable to sudden death. They have a fresh, youthful opearance and are seldom attacked by infectious diseases. After the first dose the usual symptoms of slight arsenic poisoning are evident, but these soon disappear on continuing the treatment.

In the arsenic factories in Salzberg it is stated that workmen who are not arsenic eaters soon succumb to the fumes. The manager of one of these works informed Mr. Heisch that he had been medically advised to eat arsenic before taking up his He considered that no one should begin the practice before twelve years old fifty years of age the daily dose should be death would ensue. If a confirmed arsenic without the drug he immediately succumbs only way to obviate this is gradually to acclimatize the system by reducing the dose from day to day. As further evidence of the cumulative properties of arsenic it is

interesting to note that when the graveyards in Upped Styria are opened the bodies of the arsenic eaters can be distinguished by their almost perfect state of preservation, due to the gradually accumu-

The plants and animals of the old world seem to have a special hardiness and robustness of constitution which enables them to contend successfully with the natives of other countries. English weeds accidentally introduced into New Zealand are a striking example. Introduced animals have aided the weeds by destroying the native plants. Sheep and rabbits have eaten some districts almost bare, and all but exterminated the more delicate plants. pig and the rat have almost exterminated others. A curious orchid (Castrotubers has become very rare where the rat the way prepared for them. In some cases such weedy plants as common home grass, docks, fleabane, catchfly and Yorkshire fog Such robust plants as New Zealand flax. manu, and a common fern have been over-Another interesting example of how a native plant can be overcome by an alien without the agency of man is afforded also in New Zealand. The seeds of certain spemospheric currents over the twelve hundred or fourteen hundred miles of ocean which separate New Zealand from Australia. These are replacing the native and spreading rapidly in the direction of the prevailing winds. In the same country furze, broom, sweetbrier, dogrose and bramble, by their rapid spread, are causing injury to pasturage and destroying the

A Wise Child.

From the Philadelphia Press. Teacher-"Now, Tommy, if your father had a \$5 note, and he gave it to your mother to take out \$2 for herself, what would be left?" Tommy (promptly)-"Pa!"

"A Spoke in the Wheel."

The physical machinery of most people often has a "spoke in the wheel." That is, they have some disorder which either impedes their progress or creates nerve friction in some portion of their delicate mechanism.

Piles is a tedious and persistent disease which wears out the patience of its victims. It has several forms of torture. Sometimes it's a maddening itching sensation At other times it's a knot of aching tumors highly

to use a remedy that has the power to permeate through the delicate membranes and tissues and

remove all traces of inflammation The Pyramid Pile Cure possesses this power to perfection. It is formulated on scientific prin-

ciples by specialists who understand the nature of the disease thoroughly. Thousands have been permanently cured by it, and the manufacturers have come to look upon it

as a "remedy that never fails." You need not go through an inconvenient course of dieting and supplementary treatment while us

ing it. It is a complete cure requiring nothing on directions, which go with each package. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co., at Marshall, Mich., and may be had of all first-class

druggists. Don't experiment if you are afflicted with this troublesome disease. It may lead to serious com-plications if allowed to continue. Get this remedy and check the disease before it becomes chronic; don't allow it to drain your best energies and weaken your constitution.

to Boycott National Guard.

The business of the thirteenth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union was completed at 7 o'clock last night, when adfournment was taken to meet next year in Baltimore. The convention had been in daily session since Monday, and is regarded as the most successful gathering yet held by members of the craft.

Perhaps the most notable achievement in the closing hours of the convention was the change of sentiment regarding the resolution requesting members of the craft not to join National Guard organizations When this resolution was introduced several days ago it was most cordially received. The law committee, to which it was referred made a favorable report on it, and had it not been for the suggestion that the rule should not apply in times of war, made just as the convention was about to take final action, the resolution would undoubtedly have received the unanimous support of the delegates. This delay, as the matter had to go back to the committee for amendment, gave delegates time to think the matter over. The law committee made another favorable report, em-bodying the suggested amendment, when

another delay was caused by the absence of a delegate who had given notice that he wanted to speak on the measure. It was not until the last session of the convention that the resolution was called up for final disposition, and at that time the conservative element counselled modera-

Debate of the Question.

Delegates John T. Moran and Benjamin F. Thompson of New York urged that the convention non-concur in the report of the committee. Delegates Dienhart of Chicago, Churchill of New York and others spoke in favor of the resolution. They asserted that while there was no intention of interfering with union men in time of war, there was no reason why they should go into the militia where, in time of labor troubles, they might be called upon to shoot down their fellow workmen.

Delegate Thompson made a lengthy speech, declaring the militia the bulwark of American independence, and that a decrease in its strength would mean a larger standing army and the placing of the country on a footing with the monarchies of Europe. He contended that labormen should go to the root of the evil, and if the military rules are wrong, amend them and not endeavor to curtail a man's personal rights. He said the union was in the labor business, and that the matter at issue was outside its province. In closing he urged the delegates not to allow such radical resolutions to go on record. He was warmly supported by Delegate Miller of Chicago and others, including the Canadian members. The measure was voted down.

The convention took up the question that has been agitating the members of the Feeders' Union in this city, and indorsed the action of the union taken Friday evening. June 14, in which the union declares that its members, including feeders and assistants, will refuse to work with nonunion feeders and assistants after September 1 next in all the government branches located in Washington. This action was proposed in the form of a resolution, and

convention indorsed the same The question of legal jurisdiction of the union label, which is claimed by the International Typographical Union, caused some discussion. The matter was settled, however, by the adoption of a resolution intro duced by Delegate Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, to the effect that no pressman of the union should do work on a form not bearing the label. In the discussion which pre-ceded this action the I. T. U. was criticised somewhat severely for claiming the sole legal right to the label, especially since the tripartite agreement had been en tered into, including the pressmen, book binders and printers.

Matter of Arbitration.

The taking up of the resolutions on arbitration, tabled on Thursday, again aroused some feeling on the part of the pressmen against the I. T. U. The resolutions provide that it is the sense of the I. P. P. and A. U. that arbitration measures should be adopted at all times, and that before any change in scale of prices is adopted, it should be submitted to all publishers who are interested; and that the board of directors be empowered to arrange an agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, provided that no part of such proposed agreement shall be opposed to the letter or spirit of the present tripartite agreement. Any agreement entered into must be submitted to and approved by referendum before it

shall become effective.

Delegate Dienhart of Chicago immediaterecommended that the resolutions be amended by the striking out of the clause ment. He asserted that the printers made contracts without consulting the other parties to the agreement, and said that while the trouble was going on in Chicago that the printers were making new agreements in which they pledged themselves to pro-He said the printers had never looked out for the affiliated unions of photo-engravers mailers and stereotypers, and urged the members of the pressmen's union to protect ing he vehemently declared that the troubetween the two unions would never settled until there had been a fight to a finish, when the printers would be forced to recognize the rights of the pressmen.

Conservative Course Recommended. Chairman Reid and Mr. Bowman urged conservatism in the matter, and not to let other difficulties prevent an amicable agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. They declared strikes injurios and bad for all, and asser-ed that an amicable agreement will be reached when each body comes to recognize the strength of the other. They spoke for continued progress in the way of arbitra-tien, and urged that the board of directors be intrusted to look out for the unions. The resolutions were then adopted by a

large majority.

The names of Mrs. Annie E. Buckle and Albert J. Murphy were placed on the honorary roll, on recommendation of the com-mittee on laws and appeals. A resolution was introduced voting \$1,000 to aid in th strike in Chicago, and the matter was re-ferred to the board of directors for decision. On motion of Delegate Churchill of New York, the convention passed a vote disapproving of the criticism of the Dally People of New York, a labor journal. The motion providing that an equal number of assistants and pressmen shall be appointed

on committees was lost. Subordinate Unions.

Chairman Miller of the committee on subordinate unions reported favorably on the resolution condemning the practice of Pressmen's Union, No. 9, of Pittsburg, in receiving into membership machinists or other persons who have not served an apprenticeship, and the report was adopted. Feeders and Helpers' Union, No. 31, was also censured for acting contrary to rules James O'Connell, president of the Inter-national Association of Machinists, addressed the convention. He said he had just re turned from a three weeks' trip through the troubled districts, and reported every-thing progressing well for the machinists. He asked for the support of the pressmen.

Theodore F. Galekowsky, was re-elected editor of the Pressmen's Journal, with an increase in salary. The annual salary of W. J. Webb, secretary-treasurer, was increased from \$700 to \$900.

On behalf of the delegates former President Bowman was presented with a handsome diamond ring by Delegate Th and at the headquarters at the National Hotel in the evening Mrs. Bowman was remembered in a similar manner by the

Printing Pressmen's Union Declines | Senator Platt Will Not Be a Candi- | Possibility That Hanna and Foraker date for Re-Election.

GEFERAL DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUE HE FAVORS COELL FOR PRESIDENT RESULT OF A RECENT INTERVIEW

Last Day of the Session a Busy Perry Belmont Talks of the Demo- III Feeling Dates Back to Senator cratic Situation.

FEEDERS' UNION INDORSED SMALL GAMBLING DEVICE THE COMING CONVENTION

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star NEW YORK, June 21, 1901.

United States Senator Platt refuses to term as senator expires. He does not believe, however, that it will be Governor Odell, but, on the contrary, believes that the latter will be renominated and re-elected as chief executive of the empire state, if, indeed, he is not nominated for the presidency. If Senator Platt four years hence retains control of the republican machinery in this state, it is a well understood fact that he will do all in his power to secure the nomination of Governor Odell for the presidency of the United States, if at that time Vice President Roosevelt should be put forward as a candidate for the office. As between those two it is generally conceded Odell will be Senator Platt's choice. There is considerable talk again concern-

ing the senator's withdrawal, and more speculation concerning his probable successor. Senator Platt will not go back to the Senate. "That is certain," the senator himself says. "I made up my mind to re-fuse a renomination and re-election long ago. I guess I've got all the glory I can out of being senator," he said, "and you can depend upon it I'm going to retire when my term expires in 1903. Some of the newspapers have begun to talk about my successor. Well, they may choose him. So far as I am concerned I cannot pick a winner today. Anyway, I have nothing to say on that subject. In fact, I'm not pay-ing any attention to that matter."

E. H. Butler a Candidate.

The first man formally announced as candidate to succeed Senator Platt is Edmond H. Butler of Buffalo. Mr. Butler is the owner of a newspaper, and last year was a presidential elector for the state at large. In 1806 he was one of the original McKinley men, joined the Milholland movement and the McKinley League, and took an active part in the fight to prevent a ton. Mr. Butler is a candidate for the republican nomination for mayor of Buffalo this year, and from that city comes the news that he is also a candidate for the United States senatorship.
"Farmer" Dunn, the weather expert.

whose tips were sometimes next to cer-tainties when has was official forecaster of the New York weather bureau, may return to his former eyrie on top of the Manhattan Life building. There is a movement on foot among shipping men, members of the produce and other exchanges, as well as ousiness men generally, seeking the return of the "farmer." Petitions, with a view to this result, are being widely circulated, and when completed will be presented to President McKinley. He became popular at the price of incurring the displeasure of his chief, Willis L. Moore. Then he was ordered to the West Indies, to establish there a weather station. He regarded this as an official attempt at his exile, so he promptly resigned, under protest. "Farmer" Dunn's friends are working for his

To Eliminate Bryan and Croker. Perry Belmont, who has just returned from Europe, declared that the expulsion of Richard Croker and Wm. J. Bryan from general apprehension as to the continued good health of Governor Nash. sary if the democracy is to succeed.

Mr. Belmont was asked for news of the movement to reform New York, and said: "There is a radical difference between the vast majority of those voting the demticket and those who had captured the democratic organization and perverted it to their improper and selfish use in the nation, state and city. If Bryan and Croker are not expelled from control they will destroy all advantage to the democratic party arising out of the new in-sular question, precipitated by the recent conflicting opinions of the Supreme Court justices."

The recent raids in this city that closed many of the smaller gambling houses have resulted in the introduction in the Tenderloin of a new gambling device, as the "pocket roulette wheel," and from all accounts, the inventors are reaping a harvest. The idea of constructing a wheel small enough to be carried about in a small case or valise is said to have originated in the versatile brain of a well-known bler, who saw great possibilities in the

The wheel is placed in an innocent-looking grip somewhat the worse for wear. The roulette wheel, which fits into a black box resembling a surgeon's emergency case, is constructed of wood and aluminum, to combine strength and lightness, and is silver-trimmed. On the top is a spirit level. The four legs are set in sliding jackets with thumbscrew attachments, so arranged that the banker can keep the wheel true on an uneven table. In this device there is also a chance to "brace" the game and favor certain sets of numbers. In one end of the case is a tightly-rolled layout cloth, on which are painted the numbers to be played, and in the other end sets of red, white and blue disks of soft rubber, that answer for chips. The ivory ball, no larger than pea, is carried in the banker's pocket.

Roulette is Popular.

Roulette was never more popular in New York than when the raids began, and the habitues of the closed gambling houses rushed to get their money down on the baby roulette wheel as soon as they got the news that one was in operation. The wheel is generally set up in a room over some friendly saloon, but the better class of hotels have frequently been used without the knowledge of the proprietors. In fact, any secluded place containing a table is all that is necessary. Since the new game Rialto every night and large sums have

John Arbuckle, the sugar manufacturer, of Brooklyn, who is fitting out a fleet of "cruising hotels" for service this summer in the waters about New York, has ex plained some of the features of his novel enterprise. It appears from what he says There is a large element of phil-

anthropy in the enterprise it seems. "I have often thought," says he, "that if young brain workers could be given a chance to get away from the city's heat it Saturday that the ships are ready I will our factories, give them a lunch and a good time generally and bring them back to a point near their homes. I propose to resummer. We will take the crowds on Saturday afternoons to Newport, Shelter Island, Atlantic City and other places and bring them back by 6 o'clock on Monday morning. The proceeds of the first paid excur-

sion will go to the Consumptives' Home Besides the frequent free excursions which Mr. Arbuckle spoke his floating hotels will make regular trips at night those who wish to pay for accommodation on board. The ships will be anchored at convenient points by day and will go out early in the evening, after the guests have The return will be made early enough in the morning to insure the guests getting to business on time.

Corns Perhaps.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"Doctor," said the stingy man, who was trying to save a fee, meeting Dr. Sharpe on the street, "what do you think of this? Very frequently I get severe pains in my feet. What's that a sign of?"
"I should say that was a uld say that was a sign of rain,'

replied the doctor. John Chapman forfeited \$2 collateral in the

May Become Estranged.

Hanna's Election.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 22 .- The Ohio republicans are in great danger of reviving the Hanna-Foraker factional war at this critical time. Senator Hanna has publicly blamed Senator Foraker's friends for continued opposition to his wishes in Cuyahoga county politics. Senator Foraker, evidently hesitating to break with his colleague at this time, has preferred to believe that Senator Hanna has been misquoted, but Charles L. Kurtz, who led the anti-Hanna republicans in the epposition to the election of Senator Hanna three years ago, is evidently no less bitter an opponent of Senator Hanna now. He has retorted in a very bitter interview, charging Senator Hanna himself with causing the factional conditions in Cleveland, and declaring that he is the greatest of all factionists. While Kurtz probably spoke without consulting Senator Foraker in regard to the matter, the fact that Kurtz is known to be in charge of Senator Foraker's interests in the legisla-tive elections, causes the utterance to be generally looked upon as an expression of Senator Foraker.

Foraker Keeps His Temper. Senator Foraker's interest in the campaign is no doubt restraining his impetuosity, but those who know him best believe that another such provocation from Senator Hanna would be followed by a broadside from the senior senator and a complete break between the two. It is barely possible that Senator Hanna would not be averse to bringing about this condition. Three years ago when, after the state election, opposition to Senator Hanna developed and was making things interesting for him, Senator Hanna sent word to Foraker asking aid to help him hold republican members-elect of the general assembly in line for him as the candidate of the republican state convention for senator. Senator Foraker replied that the election was over so far as he was concerned when the polls closed and not once did he raise made upon him by Kurtz and McKisson. It is suggested that Senator Hanna might not be averse to seeing his colleague placed in the senatorial sweat-box now, as

ne was then. Governor Nash's health continues to improve, and there is little doubt that he will be able to appear in the state convention here next week and deliver his speech of acceptance of the nomination for a second term, and so confident is the governor that he will be nominated that he frankly admits that he has prepared his speech of acceptance. The governor attended the com ty on Wednesday and took part in the program, responding to the teast "The Educated Citizen" at the function.

The Youngstown Delegation. A dispatch from Youngstown, however, states that while the Mahoning delegation to the state convention is pledged to Governor Nash for governor, there is an understanding that their support will go unitedly to former Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones of Youngstown for governor, in case anything should happen that would prevent the nomination of Governor Nash. The contingency provided for here shows the

With the republican state convention but a few days off, the probability of the nomi-nation of the "slate" ticket announced two weeks ago seems to grow. It is as follows: Governor, Geo. K. Nash, Columbus; lieutenant governor, Jno. A. Caldwell, Cincinnati; supreme judge, B. A. Crew, McConnellsville; supreme court clerk, A. B. Critch field, Shreeve; treasurer, I. B. Cameron, Lisbon; attorney general, John M. Sheets, Ottawa; member board of public works, Johnston, Akron. There will probe bly be no close contests over any of the ator Foraker will be unanimously indorsed for another term in the Senate:

· The Democratic Outlook. Several of the minor candidates for the democratic nomination for governor are Zimmerman of Springfield, Welty of Canton and Patrick of New Philadelphia. They have signified their willingness to stand as candidates upon the platform suggested by Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, and the fact is commented upon here to the effect that, after all, Col. James Kilbourne may not get the democratic nomination for gov ernor without a contest, as was indicated. more probable construction to put upon their action is that they despair ing the nomination in case the Kilbourne McLean combination controls the convention; but seeing that Johnson has announced that he will not be a candidate for the governorship, and will therefore want a candidate for that place in case he succeeds in having the convention adopt his platform-an impossible one to Col Kilbourne-have placed themselves in line for that contingency.

Kilbourne Sure of Nomination. There is no question about the nomination of Colonel Kilbourne by the democratic state convention in spite of occasional rumors to the contrary. So certain is Colonel Kilbourne himself of securing the nomination that though he is very anxious to have it he has gone away to Deer Park, Md., for a ten days' rest right

in the midst of the canvass. An unreliable report coming by the way of Washington and published as a special dispatch here had it that Mayor Tom Johnson was a strong candidate for democratic nomination for governor, and was so regarded by John R. McLean It was promptly met by a signed statement from Mayor Johnson, in which he said he was not a candidate for the nomination for governor, would not be and if the part should nominate him he would not accept it. "Is that strong enough," he added. Probably Mr. Johnson would like to be governor of Ohio, but he is shrewd enough to know that his effort to secure the nomination now would result in failure, and it cannot be that Mr. McLean, with the complete control of the democratic situation that he showed himself to hold in the re tee, would be much alarmed if Mr. John

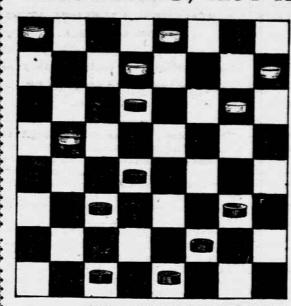
son were a sure-enough candidate.

There is no doubt, however, that Mayor Johnson is planning to be in the conven-tion, and to make a hard fight to get some of his favorite notions into the platform. Former Attorney General F. S. Monnett, now a full fledged democrat and very close to Mayor Johnson, said in an interview this week that while Colonel Kilbourne would no doubt be the democratic candidate for governor, the platform would be equality

Ex-Gov. Pingree's Campaign Cry. This would be in effect the adoption of Governor Pingree's well-known campaign cry. That Mayor Johnson is getting ready for such a fight is indicated by the fact that he has secured the services of Prof. Edward W. Bemis, the taxation expert, and the professor will labor with the state board of equalization of railway property to have them increase the valuation of such property for taxation until it is on the duplicate on the same basis as farm property. not to be expected that Mr. McLean

and Colonel Kilbourne will consent to a campaign on this issue. They could hardly consistently engage, themselves, in any war upon the large corporations, for Mr. war upon the large corporations, for Mr. McLean is a very wealthy man, and his wealth is largely in corporate property, while Colonel Kübourne is rated as a millionaire, and is the president of the Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company, whose capital stock is \$1,500,000. So that it is practically certain that the unanimity that is practically certain that the unanimity John Chapman forfeited \$2 collateral in the Police Court today rather than be tried on a leader in the campaign will not extend to charge of riding a bicycle on public park-

TOPHAM'S, 1231-1233 Penna. Ave. Until Sept. 1st.



Our Next Move== Removal Sale.

We Are Determined to Sacrifice Our Entire Stock of

Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Toilet Bags and Cases. Pocket Books, Purses, Belts, &c.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, Prior to Our Removal Sept. 1st to 1219 F St. N.W.

This is a sale which arrives at an opportune time. Just when your thoughts are about spending your vacation away from the torrid heat of the city. If you are in need of anything in the line of traveling necessities, we have the largest stock in the city for your choosing. Although our assortment is the newest and best, it is our purpose to enter our new building without one part of the stock from our present establishment. With the assistance of exceptionally low prices and good bargains, we are confident that our ef-

Here Are Some Remarkable Values Awaiting You.

*Reduced Prices on Trunks.

Special bargain in a four-band, well-made Dress Trunk of our own make, with two trays; all cloth lined. Removal price. \$5.85 Bargains in Brass-trimmed, Leather-bound

Ladies' Hat Trunks, waterproof covered, brass trimmed, cloth lined, with bonnet rests. \$4.28

Reduced Prices on Suit Cases.

Fine Cowhide Suit Case, 24 inches, steel frame, heavy leather straps and corners, well lined and finished. Removal price.... \$4.50 Extra quality Sole Leather Suit Case, fine brass protection lock, steel frame, fine stock and finish. \$5.50

Trunks, with two trays; \$8.50 Men's Hat Boxes. No. 1 Russet Leather, brass lock, strong handle, nice lined and finished; nothing like it in city. Removal price...... \$3.25 \$1.15 to \$2.50.

Alligator Satchels.

Big bargains in Pocket Books, Purses, Card Cases, Chatelaine Bags, Bill Books, Toilet Cases, &c.

Thousands of beautiful articles of utility in fine Leather Wares.

TOPHAM'S, 1231-1233 Penna. Ave. Until Sept. 1st. After, at 1219 F Street N.W.

combination will have difficulty in controlling all their delegates from the rural districts on this question. The farmer has come to look upon the railroad as his of Salt Lake City, Utah, said: "A great natural enemy, and rarely overlooks an op-portunity to let drive at it.

Plans of the Republicans.

Judging from action taken this week in a number of county republican conventions, tne word has been passed down the line from the republican leaders that Lieutenant Governor John A. Caldwell, as well as Governor Nash, is to be nominated for a second term without opposition. In Fayette and Auglaize counties, where the leaders were known to be opposed to the re-nomination of Caldwell, resolutions were adopted indorsing him for a second term. If this is done it will be a victory of George B. Cox of Cincinnati, who alone demanded the nomination of Caldwell for a second term, when all the other prominent leaders of the state were saying that it would be suicidal for the party to do so. Cox's argument was clearly fallacious, and it can hardly have been that that lead the party managers to Cox's way of thinking. The fact urged against Caldwell's nomination was that the opposition of the temperance republicans reduced his plurality 40,000 below the average at the last election. Cox's Nash, and therefore Caldwell was more

popular than Nash. The fact was, however, that there was a republican running independently for gov-ernor-Mayor Jones of Toledo-who divided the republican vote for governor. There was no independent candidate for lieutenant governor, and so Caldwell got the votes of all republicans who would not vote straight for his democratic opponent.

Defying the Anti-Saloon League.

In nominating Caldwell again and generally retiring the members of the general assembly who voted for the Clark local option bill the republicans are defying the Anti-Saioon League, a very strong organization, as recent elections show. Of ourse, to take the other course would ave invited the antagonism of the liquor exterests, which have large wealth behind them and are well organized. But these interests have never been very much afraid of democratic supremacy in Ohio, anyhow. and there is the danger to the republicans that the liquor interests, having succeeded in dictating the republican nominations, will not be very much exercised thereafter so many elements of uncertainty been inthis, with a senatorial election pending, the situation unusually interesting Gov. Nash has so far recovered his health be able to come to his office for a short time each day. He walks without assistance, and his apoplectic symptoms have so completely disappeared as to leave little reason to fear that he may not be

Census Office Defeats Railway Clerks. A game of base ball was played at National Park yesterday between the United States census office team and the team representing the Pennsylvania railway office, the census team winning by 17 to 0. Sheldon, for the census team, struck out eight men and allowed no hit during the four innings he pitched. He then retired in favor of Fulcher, who struck out four men hits. Davis, for the railroad team, also pitched a good game during the seven innings he served the sphere, but received poor support. The batteries were: Sheldon and Davis, Fulcher and Runkel for the census team and Davis and Ergood for the railroad team.

able to take the lead in the state cam-

Won by American Athletic Club. The American Athletic Club and the Fearson Athletic Club played a seven-inning game on the Monument grounds yesterday, the former being victorious by 11 to 2. Hamacher, for the American Athletic Club, struck out seven of his opponents and made a timely three-bagger, scoring two men. He received excellent support. The winning team would like to arrange games with District teams. Address James T. Ellett, acting manager of the American Athletic club, 220 12th street

Season Opens at Pen Mar. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT, Pa., June 22, 1901.

The opening of the Pen Mar season today was marked by the running of special excursions to the mountain from Hagerstown. Chambersburg, York, Gettysburg and Hanover, in addition to the regular excursion trains from Baltimore and other points along the main line of the Western Maryland railroad. The numerous improvements made at the Park and the various resorts in the neighborhood since the close of last season add greatly to their attractiveness.

Washington are arranging to again occupy their beautiful summer home, "The Grey-stones," near here, this season. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Neill and Mrs. E. W. Mealey, all of Hagerstown. The large new tabernacle erected at Pen Mar Park has a seating capacity of 3,000, and is expected to greatly increase the at-

tendance at the several reunions this sea that is promised as to the choice of a leader in the campaign will not extend to the making of the platform.

It may be that the McLean-Kilbourne

Vice President Roosevelt is expected to deliver the principal address at the Reformed Church reunion at Pen Mar the third week in July.

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS. At the Riggs House Mr. Samuel L. Flick

many people in the east seem to think that our state is mostly a sandy, unproductive desert, and regard it mainly as the home of the Mormon Church. This is far from the truth. True, a considerable tract of the state is a cactus-covered, uninhabitable desert land, but a far greater area is under cultivation and productive of vast quantities of the cereals. We have some of the most magnificent and largest farms in the country. Ranching is also carried on to a great extent, and we supply the Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago markets with hundreds of thousands of head of beef cattle. We have within our state lines one of the great wonders of the world, i. e., the Great Salt Lake. Here, pretty nearly a quarter of the way across the continent from east to west, and distant many hundreds of miles from salt water, we have a vast body of water, with no apparent inlet or outlet, with a much greater degree of salinity than any of the oceans except the Red Sea in southern Asia. The specific gravity of its water is face, and it is impossible for him to subhis body permanently. merge have in the Uncompaghre reservation the the world. I am not acquainted with the with that which comes from the Island of equally good. I do know that the digging. an industry. The mining of the precious metals still goes on with profit to the operators. Not the old placer mining, to be but the crushing of the quartz and the separating of the ore by various proto be proud of his state.

Wilfred M. Thompson, a civil engineer of Chicago, was at the Raleigh and told the following story of a Decoration day he once spent down in Mississippi:

"In May, 1893, I was engaged in running some lines for a corporation in the neighborhood of the White river in Mississippi. The party being all northern men, we had determined to make the 80th a holiday and have a good rest. We were camped right on the bank of the river. About 10 o'clock in the morning I strolled alone down to the water's edge, and, seeing a dugout, or canoe hewn out of a log, tied up, the idea struck me that a fish supper would be palatable. I accordingly clambered into the dugout and paddled down the river, around the bend, to where we had the day before set a trot line. This was about 600 yards from camp. I found the line, which was marked by floats made of empty corked lugs, and began hauling it in hand-overhand. When about halfway across the river, in attempting to detach a large from the line and get it into the boat. I became overbalanced, fell into the river and the dugout floated away with the current, which was pretty strong at this point. The water was about fifty feet deep. I, of course, at once struck out for the nearest shore. After about four strokes I discovered that I was fast to something. After on the trot line had caught in my trousers. I was not especially frightened, as I supposed a good, strong jerk would loosen it It was when I remembered that my tronsers were made of what is known as 'bine jeans,' a very strong cloth, that I realized my danger. Knowing it would not do to let my fear get the better of me, I trod water for about a quarter hour, endeavor-ing to find the hook with my hands and tear it loose. At the same time I yelled the river and the distance from camp my at disengaging the hook were ineffectual. I gather strength for another strong jerk. tion-from back to stomach, stomach to side and returning to back-for fully fifteen minutes. Then I made another mighty ef-

fort, but this also proved futile. I repeated this performance of alternately resting and attempting to loose myself from the line, five different times. I had then been in the water an hour and my strength was of course becoming feebler all the time. Finally, when almost worn out, I threw all my strength into what I thought would surely be my last effort. You can imagine my excited state when I felt myself free and saw the shore nearing me at each stroke. I succeeded in reaching the bank in a very much exhausted condition, having been in the water one and a half hours.
When I had sufficiently recovered my
strength I made my way back to camp,
and then and there resolved that hereafter
when I ate fish it should be some one else's

"You may be sure the 30th of May never rolls around without recalling vividly to my mind that adventure which so nearly

Johann Maerkel, a ruddy-faced, goodnatured German wine merchant of Chicago, said at the Arlington the other day: "I have just returned from a visit to my brothers in Homburg, Germany, and have brought with me a treasure in the way of

a bottle of aged wine. A few months since my brothers, who are also wine dealers, were excavating some additional vaults at their place of business in Homburg. The workmen came across a small stone cellar or cache and inclosed in it discovered five dozen bottles of wine which the rude make of bottle, as well as the label, shows to be over 200 hundred years old. A dozen bot-

tles of it were presented to the kaiser, a dozen to King Edward-then the Prince of Wales-and the balance, save three, were disposed of at fabulous prices to various royal families of Europe. Of the remaining three one was given to me." Here Mr. Maerkel took from a wooden box, carefully packed in cotton batting, a roughly made, dark-colored bottle, tightly sealed with a primitive label and about four-fifths full of a wine which when held to the light, de-spite the color of the bottle, showed a beautiful purplish tint. It was port of the vintage of 1697. "You can easily see by the label and the rude make of the bottle that my statement as to its age is author-itative. Of course, I shall not open the bottle, although it would please me much to let you taste the spirit of the grape which grew on German hillsides 200 years ago. I shall have the bottle nicely inclosed in a glass cabinet and preserve it for the curlo which it certainly is.

"I don't suppose one out of every thou-

sand of the traveling public realize the speed at which they are drawn by the every-day express trains," said Henry K. Schuler of Cleveland at the Shoreham. "I am certain I never did until a few days ago, when I was eastward bound on one of so great that a swimmer floats, with not a single supporting movement, on its surcity. Being an habitual smoker, I was in one of those combination smoking and baggage cars which, contrary to the usual rule, had the passenger end attached to the locomotive. I was attracted to the glass door in the front of the car by the swaying of the engine. When I stood there I was simply amazed at its lurching movement. The road was crooked, very crooked. Curve succeeded curve with only just enough comotive to right herself. The change of direction in the line of the rails was so regular that the cab swayed like a pendulum. In going through cuts, with solid rock walls on each side towering twenty the cab must be dashed to pieces against them. In rounding a long, sharp curve the successive lurches of the machine to the right or left looked to me as if they would result in jerking the entire train off the line at a tangent. I don't see how the gineer succeeded in keeping his seat. But he did, and he was apparently no more ing on a merry-go-round. When I went the intense peril every locomotive driver goes through, especially on a road like this, every time he pulls out on his run. I concluded, also, that if there is any choice of place on an express train, so far as safety is concerned, it is certainly not close

to the front end." "In a mining office in Socorro, N. M., is the oldest bell in North America," said Howard P. Graham, who was at the Metropolitan a few days ago. "Not only is it the oldest bell on the American continent, but it is of deep historical interest, for it has witnessed some of the most stirring scener connected with the early settlement of this country. The bell was made, according to the records which have been preserved, in 1549, in Spain, and was brought over by

the immediate followers of Cortez. "From this date all trace of the bell seems to have been lost, until the middle dug out of the ruins of a church at Gran which is said by many authorities to have had at that time a population of more than 20,000 souls. From Gran Quivera the bell was brought to Socorro, where it remained in the old San Miguel Church until 1781, when the church was destroyed during an Indian uprising. The inhabitants of the d into Texas and the bell was hidden. In 1806 Socorro was resettled, the bell brought to light once more and hung in the restored church, which is still stand-The bell weighs nearly 500 pounds ing. The bell weigns nearly to and is worth more than \$400 in gold and silver. The precious metals which are com-bined with the copper were obtained from the jewelry of the women who contributed to it. This old bell was calling people to worship on the banks of the Rio Grande nearly an hundred years before the Maysailed into Plymouth harbor. a fact not generally appreciated that New Mexico, now not even admitted into state-hood and considered a 'new' country, was settled long before the Pilgrims were driven from England to the new world."

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